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MOTOROLA, INC. 1303 EAST ALGONQUIN ROAD IL01/3RD SCHAUMBURG, IL 60196			EXAMINER JAKOVAC, RYAN J	
			ART UNIT 2145	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 04/22/2008	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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APT099@motorola.com

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/784,363

**Applicant(s)**

POPOVICH ET AL.

**Examiner**

RYAN J. JAKOVAC

**Art Unit**

2145

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 February 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 01 June 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

This action is responsive to communications filed on 02/26/2008. Claims 1-22 are pending. Claims 23, 24 have been canceled. Claims 1-22 are rejected.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-22 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over RFC 3220 -IP Mobility Support for Ipv4 to Ed C. Perkins (hereinafter Perkins) in view of U.S. 2002/0126642 to Shitama.

Regarding claim 1, Perkins teaches in a system comprising at least one mobility server (Section 1.6 – Terminology, Home Agent is a router on a mobile node's home network which tunnels datagrams for delivery to the mobile node when it is away from home, and maintains current location information for the mobile node.), at least one mobile router (Section 1.6 – Terminology, Mobile Node is a host or router that changes its point of attachment from one network or subnetwork to another. A mobile node may change its location without changing its IP address; it may continue to communicate with other Internet nodes at any location using its (constant) IP address, assuming link-layer connectivity to a point of attachment is available.) and

a plurality of hosts (Section 1.6 – Terminology, Node is a host or router.), a method for mobile network prefix allocation comprising the steps of:

detecting a need for at least one mobile network prefix for a mobile router (Section 2.1 – Agent Advertisement, Mobile nodes use agent advertisements to determine their current point of attachment (i.e. detect need for mobile network prefix).), wherein each mobile network prefix corresponds to a subject behind the mobile router and comprises a plurality of internet protocol addresses;

sending a registration request message to a mobility server that includes a request to allocate said at least one mobile network prefix to said mobile router (Section 3.3 – Registration Request, A mobile node registers with its home agent using a Registration Request message so that its home agent can create or modify a mobility binding for that mobile node); and

receiving a registration reply responsive to said registration request that includes at least one allocated mobile network prefix (Section 3.4 – Registration Reply, A mobility agent returns a Registration Reply message to a mobile node who receives the reply and which has sent a Registration Request message.), wherein said at least one allocated mobile network prefix is reserved for said mobile router for a first time period (Section 3.4 – Registration Policy, The reply message contains the necessary codes to inform the mobile node about the status of its request, along with the lifetime granted by the home agent.).

Perkins does not expressly disclose wherein each mobile network prefix corresponds to a subject behind the mobile router and comprises a plurality of internet protocol addresses, however, Shitama discloses wherein each mobile network prefix corresponds to a subject behind the mobile router and comprises a plurality of internet protocol addresses (Shitama, paragraph

[0086-0089], plurality of network prefixes are allocated behind routers. The network prefixes comprise a plurality of internet protocol addresses.)

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine wherein each mobile network prefix corresponds to a subject behind the mobile router and comprises a plurality of internet protocol addresses as taught by Shitama with the method of Perkins in order to provide subnetwork ranges which allow nodes to connect to and configure addresses for (Shitama, paragraph [0086-0087]).

Regarding claim 2, the combination of Perkins and Shitama teaches the method of claim 1, wherein said at least one mobile network prefix is assigned from a pool of available mobile network prefixes (Section 1.7 – Protocol overview, Pools of addresses are made available for mobile nodes).

Regarding claim 3, The combination of Perkins and Shitama the method of claim 2, wherein said pool of available mobile network prefixes is pre-allocated to said mobility server (Section 3.3 – Registration Request, When the ‘S’ bit of a registration request is set, the mobile node retains its primary mobility bindings (i.e. pre-allocated network prefix)).

Regarding claim 4, The combination of Perkins and Shitama the method of claim 1, wherein said registration request message further includes a request to allocate said at least one mobile network prefix for said first time period (Section 1.5 – New Architectural Entities, a mobile node is given a long-term IP address on a home network. Section 3.4 – Registration

Policy, The reply message contains the necessary codes to inform the mobile node about the status of its request, along with the lifetime granted by the home agent. The request contains the “request to allocate said at least one network prefix for said time period.”).

Regarding claim 5, The combination of Perkins and Shitama the method of claim 1, wherein said first time period is assigned by said mobility server (Section 3.3 Registration Request, A mobile node registers with its home agent using a registration request message so that its home agent can create or modify a mobility binding for that mobile node with a new lifetime.).

Regarding claim 6, The combination of Perkins and Shitama the method of claim 5, wherein said first time period is a default time period (Section 3.3 Registration Request, A mobile node registers with its home agent using a registration request message so that its home agent can create or modify a mobility binding for that mobile node with a new lifetime (i.e. default time period)).

Regarding claim 7, The combination of Perkins and Shitama the method of claim 1, wherein said at least one allocated mobile network prefix is identified in said registration request message (Section 3.3 – Registration Request, When the ‘S’ bit of a registration request is set, the mobile node retains its primary mobility bindings, thus the registration request is for the “allocated mobile network prefix.”).

Regarding claim 8, The combination of Perkins and Shitama the method of claim 1 further comprising the step of assigning to at least one host coupled to said mobile router at least one corresponding host address based on said at least one allocated mobile network prefix (Section 1.7 – Protocol Overview, Figure 1 shows Foreign agent as a mobile router and discloses the mobile node (i.e. host) registering with the home agent (i.e. being assigned an allocated mobile network prefix).).

Regarding claim 9, The combination of Perkins and Shitama the method of claim 8, wherein said at least one corresponding host address is assigned using a Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (Section 1.7 - Protocol Overview, Co-located care-of address is acquired by the mobile node through DHCP.).

Regarding claim 10, The combination of Perkins and Shitama the method of claim 1 further comprising the step of sending a subsequent registration request to said mobility server that includes a request to reserve said at least one allocated mobile network prefix for a second time period that extends beyond said first time period (Section 3.4 – Registration Reply, A mobility agent returns a registration reply message to a mobile node which has sent a registration request message. The reply message contains the necessary codes to inform the mobile node about the status of its request, along with the lifetime granted by the home agent. The lifetime the home agent then provides may be smaller than lifetime requested by the node.).

Regarding claim 11, The combination of Perkins and Shitama the method of claim 1, wherein said mobility server is a home agent (Section 1.6 – Terminology, Home Agent is a router on a mobile node's home network which tunnels datagrams for delivery to the mobile node when it is away from home, and maintains current location information for the mobile node. Section 1.6 – Terminology, The mobility agent is either a home agent or a foreign agent.) .

Regarding claim 12, Perkins teaches in a system comprising at least one home agent (Section 1.6 – Terminology, The mobility agent is either a home agent or a foreign agent. Section 1.6 – Terminology, Home Agent is a router on a mobile node's home network which tunnels datagrams for delivery to the mobile node when it is away from home, and maintains current location information for the mobile node.), at least one mobile router (Section 1.6 – Terminology, Mobile Node is a host or router that changes its point of attachment from one network or subnetwork to another. A mobile node may change its location without changing its IP address; it may continue to communicate with other Internet nodes at any location using its (constant) IP address, assuming link-layer connectivity to a point of attachment is available.) and a plurality of hosts (Section 1.6 – Terminology, Node is a host or router.), a method for mobile network prefix allocation comprising the steps of:

detecting a need for at least one mobile network prefix for a mobile router (Section 2.1 – Agent Advertisement, Mobile nodes use agent advertisements to determine their current point of attachment (i.e. detect need for mobile network prefix).), wherein each mobile network prefix corresponds to a subject behind the mobile router and comprises a plurality of internet protocol addresses;



sending a registration request message to a home agent that includes a request to allocate said at least one mobile network prefix to said mobile router (Section 3.3 – Registration Request, A mobile node registers with its home agent using a Registration Request message so that its home agent can create or modify a mobility binding for that mobile node); and

receiving a registration reply responsive to said registration request that includes at least one allocated mobile network prefix (Section 3.4 – Registration Reply, A mobility agent returns a Registration Reply message to a mobile node who receives the reply and which has sent a Registration Request message.), wherein said at least one allocated mobile network prefix is reserved for said mobile router for a first time period (Section 3.4 – Registration Policy, The reply message contains the necessary codes to inform the mobile node about the status of its request, along with the lifetime granted by the home agent.).

Perkins does not expressly disclose wherein each mobile network prefix corresponds to a subject behind the mobile router and comprises a plurality of internet protocol addresses, however, Shitama discloses wherein each mobile network prefix corresponds to a subject behind the mobile router and comprises a plurality of internet protocol addresses (Shitama, paragraph [0086-0089], plurality of network prefixes are allocated behind routers. The network prefixes comprise a plurality of internet protocol addresses.)

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine wherein each mobile network prefix corresponds to a subject behind the mobile router and comprises a plurality of internet protocol addresses as taught by Shitama with the method of Perkins in order to provide subnetwork ranges which allow nodes to connect to and configure addresses for (Shitama, paragraph [0086-0087]).

Regarding claim 13, Perkins teaches in a system comprising at least one mobility server (Section 1.6 – Terminology, The mobility agent is either a home agent or a foreign agent. Section 1.6 – Terminology, Home Agent is a router on a mobile node's home network which tunnels datagrams for delivery to the mobile node when it is away from home, and maintains current location information for the mobile node.), at least one mobile router (Section 1.6 – Terminology, Mobile Node is a host or router that changes its point of attachment from one network or subnetwork to another. A mobile node may change its location without changing its IP address; it may continue to communicate with other Internet nodes at any location using its (constant) IP address, assuming link-layer connectivity to a point of attachment is available.) and a plurality of hosts (Section 1.6 – Terminology, Node is a host or router.), a method for mobile network prefix allocation comprising the steps of:

at a mobility server:

receiving a registration request message from a mobile router that includes a request to allocate at least one mobile network prefix to said mobile router, wherein each mobile network prefix corresponds to a subject behind the mobile router and comprises a plurality of internet protocol addresses; allocating at least one mobile network prefix to said mobile router; and sending a registration reply to said mobile router responsive to said registration request that includes said at least one allocated network prefix, wherein said at least one allocated mobile network prefix is reserved for said mobile router for a first time period (Section 3.3 – Registration Request, A mobile node registers with its home agent using a Registration Request

message so that its home agent can create or modify a mobility binding for that mobile node. Home agent (i.e. mobility server) thus receives a registration request from the mobile node (i.e. mobile router). Section 3.4 – Registration Policy, The received reply message contains the necessary codes to inform the mobile node about the status of its request, along with the lifetime granted by the home agent.).

Perkins does not expressly disclose wherein each mobile network prefix corresponds to a subject behind the mobile router and comprises a plurality of internet protocol addresses, however, Shitama discloses wherein each mobile network prefix corresponds to a subject behind the mobile router and comprises a plurality of internet protocol addresses (Shitama, paragraph [0086-0089], plurality of network prefixes are allocated behind routers. The network prefixes comprise a plurality of internet protocol addresses.)

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine wherein each mobile network prefix corresponds to a subject behind the mobile router and comprises a plurality of internet protocol addresses as taught by Shitama with the method of Perkins in order to provide subnetwork ranges which allow nodes to connect to and configure addresses for (Shitama, paragraph [0086-0087]).

Regarding claim 14, The combination of Perkins and Shitama the method of claim 13 further comprising setting a timer for a time equal to said first time period (Section 2.4.2.1 – Algorithm 1, The mobile node records the time period between when it first receives an agent advertisement and when that lifetime expires.).

Regarding claim 15, The combination of Perkins and Shitama the method of claim 14 further comprising returning said at least one allocated mobile network prefix to a pool of available mobile network prefixes upon the expiration of said timer (Section 2.4.2.1 – Algorithm 1, If the mobile node fails to receive another agent advertisement from the same agent within the specified lifetime, it assumes it has lost contact with that agent and moves on. In this case the mobile node would acquire a new IP address from the next agent and its old address would then be returned.).

Regarding claim 16, The combination of Perkins and Shitama the method of claim 15, wherein said pool of available mobile network prefixes is pre-allocated to said mobility server (Section 1.7 – Protocol overview, Pools of addresses are made available for mobile nodes).

Regarding claim 17, The combination of Perkins and Shitama the method of claim 13 further comprising the step of advertising reachability via internet protocol (IP) dynamic routing protocols for said at least one allocated mobile network prefix (Section 2.1 – Agent Advertisement, Agent advertisements are transmitted by a mobility agent to advertise its services on a link. Mobile nodes use these advertisements to determine their current point of attachment to the Internet. An agent advertisement is an ICMP Router Advertisement that has been extended to also carry a mobility agent advertisement extension.).

Regarding claim 18, The combination of Perkins and Shitama the method of claim 13, wherein said mobility server is a home agent (Section 1.6 – Terminology, Home Agent is a

router on a mobile node's home network which tunnels datagrams for delivery to the mobile node when it is away from home, and maintains current location information for the mobile node.

Section 1.6 – Terminology, The mobility agent is either a home agent or a foreign agent.).

Regarding claim 19, The combination of Perkins and Shitama he method of claim 13, wherein said registration request message further includes a request to allocate said at least one mobile network prefix for said first time period. (Section 1.5 – New Architectural Entities, a mobile node is given a long-term IP address on a home network. Section 3.4 – Registration Policy, The reply message contains the necessary codes to inform the mobile node about the status of its request, along with the lifetime granted by the home agent. The request contains the “request to allocate said at least one mobile network prefix for said time period.”).

Regarding claim 20, The combination of Perkins and Shitama the method of claim 13, wherein said first time period is assigned by said mobility server (Section 3.3 Registration Request, A mobile node registers with its home agent using a registration request message so that its home agent can create or modify a mobility binding for that mobile node with a new lifetime.).

Regarding claim 21, The combination of Perkins and Shitama The method of claim 20, wherein said first time period is a default time period (Section 3.3 Registration Request, A mobile node registers with its home agent using a registration request message so that its home

agent can create or modify a mobility binding for that mobile node with a new lifetime (i.e. default time period).).

Regarding claim 22, The combination of Perkins and Shitama the method of claim 13, wherein said at least one allocated mobile network prefix is identified in said registration request message (Section 3.3 – Registration Request, When the ‘S’ bit of a registration request is set, the mobile node retains its primary mobility bindings, thus the registration request is for the “allocated mobile network prefix.”).

### ***Response to Amendment***

3. Applicant’s amendment filed 02/26/2008 necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office Action. Therefore, applicant’s arguments with respect to claims 1-24 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

4. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to RYAN J. JAKOVAC whose telephone number is (571)270-5003. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 7:30 am to 5:00 pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason D. Cardone can be reached on (571) 272-3933. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

**RJ**

/Jason D Cardone/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2145